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NEWS FROM MONTANA'S CAPITOL
OCTOBER 1988
Volume 2, No. 15

A Publication from the Office of the
Coordinator of Indian Affairs

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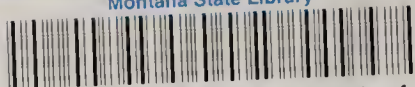
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Helena, Montana 59620-0503
(406) 444-3702

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THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTION WAS READ INTO THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE ON SEPTEMBER 15, 1988. THE RESOLUTION WAS MADE BY SENATORS INOUE (FOR HIMSELF) MR. EVANS, MR. DASCHLE, MR. DECONCINI, MR. MCCAIN, MR. MURKOWSKI, MR. DOMENICI AND MR. MATSUNAGA.

S.J. Res. 379. Joint resolution to establish as the policy of the United states the preservation, protection, and promotion of the rights of indigenous Americans to use, practice and develop native American languages, and for other purposes; to the Select Committee on Indian Affairs.

PRESERVATION AND PROTECTION OF NATIVE AMERICAN LANGUAGES

Mr. INOUE: Mr. President, today I am introducing a joint resolution making it the policy of the United States to preserve, protect and promote the right and freedom to use, practice, and develop native American languages.

The constant threat of termination of indigenous cultures due to perpetual and concerted interference with their ability to practice their traditions and beliefs is a problem that has plagued the native peoples of this country from the moment of European contact to this day.

Integral to the ability of any culture to preserve and practice its customs and beliefs is the utilization of its own traditional language. An understanding of one's past is essential to one's understanding of oneself, and languages form the ties to the past and passageways to the future for those of indigenous heritages, regardless of whether they choose to live traditional lifestyles or compete in mainstream American. Language forms the names of sacred sites and events, and holds the powers of life that breathe through the knowledge and wisdom of each culture from one generation to the next.

It was once the unwritten policy of the U.S. Government to reprimand children for speaking their own languages in schools. They were made to feel like foreigners in the classroom and, worse, in their own homelands. Children were thus rendered incapable of forgoing a connection between the two worlds which were already so different from one another, yet which would have been reconciled as it came time to choose future paths. Sadly this kind of alienation still occurs today.

A clear statement of Federal policy is mandatory to help prevent the silencing of native languages and ultimately, the destruction of the original cultures of this great country. Not only do languages hold the key to the oldest history of this land, but also to the most current and everyday events of our own lives. Many of our mountains, lakes, forests, rivers, cities and towns inherit their names from the words of American's first inhabitants.

This resolution represents an acknowledgement that indigenous Americans have a right to practice their cultures and choose their own life styles. If native cultures are to survive, then the United States must do all it can to protect and encourage cultural practices. This resolution is one small step toward that goal.

INDIAN VOTES COUNT

The presidential election of 1988 is now just a few short weeks away. Although we cannot predict with accuracy who will be the next President of the United States, we do know for certain that there will be a new Administration, and a new Cabinet.

Hopefully, American's Indians will be consulted on some of the key national appointments, such as Secretary of Interior and Assistant Secretary of Indian Affairs.

Each year, more Indian leaders are involving themselves in national politics. But the number are still small. By themselves, they are not enough to exert any serious influence of Indian interests on either party.

However, the two major political parties would respond to statistics showing high voter registration in communities on or near the reservations, or where there are large concentrations of Indians. If we are passive, we get what others choose for us. If we are active, we get what we choose.

Energetic voter registration programs by Indians can affect the outcome of local, state and national election. It is time that such activity be undertaken with serious intent. The vote of one Indian may not seem significant, but the vote of each of the approximate 40,000 Indians in Montana would serve notice that they demand recognition of their needs and desires.

In an election year when voter turnout is low, a significant Indian vote could make the difference in winning or losing the Presidential election. Let us influence our own futures for a change. Start voter registration drives in your community. Register voters of all ages over 18 years, and then get them to the polls on election day. be aggressive and energetic. (This article was copied from COMMISSION ON INDIAN SERVICES Salem, Oregon - Montana Indian population figures were inserted)

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON

SWIMMER TELLS ND BROADCASTERS OF ADMINISTRATION ACCOMPLISHMENTS
Indian News, Vol. 12, No. 18, September 23, 1988

Interior's Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs Ross Swimmer September 23 told the annual meeting of the North Dakota Associated Press's Broadcasting Association in Bismark that President Reagan's policy of self-determination and a government-to-government relationship with Indian tribes has done more to advance their sovereignty than any action taken by any Administration in the past. "I sat down with the President when I took this job and talked to him about the policies we should follow that met the broad responsibilities that should be undertaken by Indian tribes under the policy statement he issued in January, 1983," Swimmer said. "He agreed with me and those were my marching orders to give the tribes more authority in making the decisions that affect their reservations on a day-to-day basis. It meant that the Bureau of Indian Affairs should get out of the way of the tribes; let them

pave their path of advancement and as that happened the BIA would slowly go away, "he added. Swimmer said there were many things to do before that could happen. "And I have begun the process of getting the BIA's house in order so that it could be accomplished down the road. We have signed a contract to strengthen internal management and administration of more than \$1.8 billion in Indian trust funds; convinced the Congress to begin the process of providing direct funding to Indian tribes to spend in areas of need instead of funneling the money through layers of BIA bureaucracy; been supportive of legislation to give the tribes the authority they seek; supported many tribes in their legal cases before the courts having to do with jurisdiction, water and land claims; and improved other internal systems and done away with outdated regulations which makes it easier for the tribes to end their independence on the BIA."

When asked about a U. S. Senate report that more than \$5.8 billion in Indian oil and gas revenues were unaccounted for, Swimmer said the inflated figure was "mythology then and it is mythology today." In commenting on reports of poor education in BIA-operated schools, he said: "It is costing the U. S. Government \$8,200 per student annually to educate Indian children in our schools; we are losing effectiveness because we have too many teachers aides instead of teachers which means we have an employment program instead of an education program."

CALIFORNIA BANK TO MANAGE INDIAN TRUST FUNDS

American Indian Report, Vol. 4, No. 10, October 1988

Security Pacific National Bank of Los Angeles is the Bureau of Indian Affairs' choice to manage more than \$1.8 billion in Indian trust funds.

The bank is the sixth largest in the country with more than \$70 billion in assets. Security Pacific will work with Computer Data Systems, Inc. of Rockville, MD to support the trust fund accounting and data processing services.

The contract was awarded in signing ceremony held in Washington last month. The transfer of the trust fund responsibility will take place over the next year. According to a study performed by an Interior Department interagency committee, the Bureau of Indian Affairs can save almost \$3 million over a five year period by using a private contractor to administer the trust fund.

INDIAN MUSEUM STILL UNCERTAIN

American Indian Report, Vol 4, No. 10, October 1988

After the latest round of negotiations, the prospects for a National Museum of the American Indian are still uncertain. The Smithsonian Institute's Board of Regents decided last month that Smithsonian Secretary Robert Adams should continue to work with Sen. Daniel Inouye on problems with the legislation that would create the museum.

Inouye, chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs, is proposing a bill that would create the museum on the Mall (the location of the other Smithsonian museums) in Washington and allow the Smithsonian to share the collection of New York's Museum of the American Indian.

The New York museum consists of the Heye Collection, about 1 million artifacts making it the largest such collection in the world.

Inouye had proposed housing the entire collection in the Mall museum. However, the will that bequested the collection to the Museum of the American Indian stipulated that it remain in New York.

In subsequent legislation, Inouye suggested that part of the collection be on loan to the Smithsonian. The rest of the collection would be moved to a new facility in the Custom House in Manhattan.

Smithsonian regents voiced many serious objections to that proposal; among them were the cost of the project and the jurisdictional problems that would arise between the Smithsonian and the New York museum.

SWIMMER WARNS OF CONSTRUCTION ON HOPI PARTITIONED LANDS
American Indian Report, Vol. 4, No. 10, October 1988

Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs Ross Swimmer has pledged legal recourse if evidence is found that new Navajo homes are being constructed on Hopi Partitioned Lands.

Swimmer said he would support repairs on existing Navajo homes...."But if new home construction is started on the HPL, we will have no choice but to seek appropriate legal action to stop the Navajo tribe from breaking federal law."

The federal government will continue its policy of encouraging the remaining Navajo families on the HPL to move into new residences on lands in northeastern Arizona provided to the Navajo Tribe for resettlement.

LUMBEE TRIBE TAPPED FOR QUICK RECOGNITION
Insight/September 12, 1988

Bills to grant federal recognition to the Lumbee Indian tribe of Robeson County, N.C. recently received hearings in House and Senate Committees and appear to be on the fast track, having been introduced only in July.

The bill would circumvent a lengthy Bureau of Indian Affairs Process required for recognition, which could take as long as a decade, and they contain no appropriations or other entitlements for the tribe. The Lumbee Indians have sought federal recognition for more than a century. The bill would allow the tribe to seek assistance from the BIA in about three years, according to an aide to Rep. Charles Rose, a North Carolina Democrat. The Senate sponsor is Terry Sanford, also a North Carolina Democrat.

One reason that Rose's staff cites for recognition is the "current racial and political tension in Robeson County." In February two Lumbee Indians forcibly took over the office of a local newspaper, The Robesonian, alleging discriminatory practices by the local government, and in March judicial candidate Julian T. Pierce, a Lumbee who led the effort to gain federal recognition, was murdered in what many in the tribe suspected was a political assassination, although no evidence was turned up to support their suspicions.

CHEROKEE MAN SEEKS COMPENSATION FOR TRAIL OF TEARS
American Indian Report, Vol. 4, No. 10, October 1988

A Cherokee man is seeking more than \$10,000 from the federal government for moving his ancestors from their homeland in a forced march known as the Trail of Tears. The suit was in response to the U. S. House of Representatives passing legislation Aug. 4 to give \$20,000 each to surviving Japanese-Americans who were forced into internment camps following the attack on Pearl Harbor.

"If they pay us what they paid the Japanese, we'll be happy," Said Woodrow W. Bussey, who filed the law suit on August 5 in U. S. District Court. "Hell, I think I'd be happy if they just apologized-- if they'd admit we had rights and they just didn't treat us right."

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE BUDGET
American Indian Report, Vol. 4, No. 10, October 1988

Congress has approved the FY 1989 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations bill, which contains \$1.02 million for Indian Health Services. This amount is \$33.3 million more than the Administration's request and \$61,668,000 for IHS Health Facilities, which is \$59.2 million more than the Administration's request.

Here are some of the highlights of the FY 1989 Indian Health Service Appropriations.

Federal Tort Claims Act: The bill clarifies questions about the Federal Tort Claims Act. The coverage extends to Indian contractors and their employees when treating non-Indians, both at an Indian-run facility and at a non-Indian facility, when an employee, by reason of employment, must treat patients at such a facility. The bill also makes it clear that coverage extends to claims filed against an Indian contractor on or after Dec. 22, 1987. This eliminates the need for tail liability insurance.

Eligibility: The legislation prohibits the IHS eligibility regulations from going into effect during FY 1989. The regulations would have gone into effect in September 1989.

Indirect cost: Contract support is funded at \$10 million more than the FY 1988 level.

Self-determination fund: The budget includes \$2.5 million for an IHS Indian Self-Determination Fund to be used for transition cost associated with new and expansion contracts.

Alcoholism: The Hospitals and Clinics Program includes \$250,000 for staffing regional youth substance abuse and treatment centers.. The Alcoholism Program received \$11.7 million or \$400,000 more than the FY 1988 level.

Community Health Reps: This was funded at \$29.2 million.

Scholarships: IHS scholarships, funded under the Indian Health Manpower Program, will receive \$7.8 million, a \$250,000 increase over FY 1988.

AIDS: The bill provides \$800,000 in new funding for AIDS programs.

MENTAL HEALTH CARE LACKING FOR INDIANS, WITNESSES SAY
Great Falls Tribune

Efforts by the federal government and local medical officials to do something about widespread mental-health problems on Indian reservations are fragmented and hampered by a lack of money, according to recent testimony before the Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs.

"We're seeing more violence, harm to children and alcoholism. We're regressing in addressing these problems," Phyllis Old Dog Cross, told the committee. Old Dog Cross is a psychiatric nurse consultant for the Public Health Service Indian Hospital in Rapid City, SD.

The oversight hearings will probably be the basis for legislation, which the committee hopes to make available for tribal review by Oct. 7, according to a committee staff member.

Officials of the Indian Health Services's Billings office welcomed the prospect of legislative action.

The rate of alcohol-related deaths among Montana Indians is 70 per 100,000 people, according to state officials. Alcohol-related deaths for American Indians in general are 261. per 100,000, according to a federal survey, while alcohol-related deaths among the population in general are 6.2 per 100,000.

And the overall suicide rate for American Indian adults between 25 and 44 is 1.5 times greater than for the general population, according to the IHS.

PRESIDENT SIGNS FOUR 'INDIAN BILLS'

Indian News, Vol 12, No. 17, September 1988

Four bills signed into law by President Reagan on September 8 and 9 affect three individual Indian tribes and the other clarifies and corrects amendments to existing Indian education laws. H. R. 5174, "To make clarifying, corrective, and conforming amendments to laws relating to Indian education, and for other purposes," corrects, clarifies or repeals a number of provisions enacted in parts A, B, D, and E, of Title V and section 6210 of P. O. 100-279, relating to Indian education and the use of Bureau of Indian Affairs facilities. More than 30 changes were made in the original bill.

H.R. 4143 establishes a reservation for the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon and for other purposes. The reservation will consist of approximately 9,811 acres of land to be taken in trust for the tribe and provides for the State of Oregon to exercise criminal and civil jurisdiction over the reservation. H. R. 3679 establishes or clarifies the relationship of the Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians as a distinct tribe. The 250-member Lac Vieux Desert Band has previously received services through the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community. However, the band appears to be, historically and presently, a distinct social and political entity. The legislation establishes a Federal reservation, procedures for the band to prepare it's membership roll, a constitution and a governing body. The law also provides for distribution of judgement funds for the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community and an opportunity for the tribe to amend their constitution without a two-thirds vote of the tribal membership.

The final bill signed by the President, H.R. 2370, requires the Secretary of the Interior to develop an economic development plan for the Northwest Band of the Shoshoni Nation of Utah and to submit this plan to Congress within two years after the date of enactment of the legislation. The Secretary is required to negotiate with the tribal council, and consult with appropriate state and local officials in its preparation of the plan. This bill does not specifically authorize or appropriate funds to allow for the development of the plan.

ADMINISTRATIVE RULES CHANGE FOR TRIBES
Great Falls Tribune, October 6, 1988

President Reagan on Wednesday signed a bill designed to ease administrative burdens on Indian tribes in connection with a program to transfer some governmental powers from Washington to the tribal governing bodies.

The bill amends a law, enacted in 1975, that provides for tribes to contract for health, housing, social and government services that otherwise would be provided by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The new legislation responds to requests from tribes who said the 1975 act imposed burdensome administrative requirements on them. Among other things, the bill exempts tribal construction contracts from federal procurement rules and regulations and provides that money not spent in on fiscal year can be carried over to the next year.

The bill also contains a provision saying the secretaries of the interior and health and human services shall reduce funding to Indian tribes if directed to do so by a member of Congress in a statement accompanying a conference committee report.

Reagan said this provision is unconstitutional because only the two houses of Congress and the president can take actions altering the legal duties of executive branch officers. However, he said, the rest of the bill remains valid despite the unconstitutional provision.

EDITORIAL SAYS AMEND ICRA
Indian News, Vol 12, NO. 17, September 1988

An editorial in the Sacramento (California) Bee says the 1968 Indian Civil Rights Act "made a stab" at correcting the deficiency in rights of Indian on reservations, "but the extension of rights was necessarily incomplete. Some of the protections that most Americans take for granted, such as the separation of church and state for example, are simply inappropriate for those tribes that are run as theocracies." The editorial goes on to say that in many tribal courts, the (U.S. Civil Rights Commission) has found, there are no qualifications for judges and few established rules of procedure. "Even among the larger tribes with more fully developed legal traditions, the judiciary often acts as little more than an agent of the chief, his family or the political faction that put him into office. Congress should resolve some of these problems...to provide the same kind of limited opportunity for appeal in civil cases that already exists criminal proceedings. It's been reluctant so far to address so sensitive an issue -- one that touches upon both the authority of tribes to govern themselves as well as the basic concept of dual citizenship that Indians maintain as Americans and as members of their own sovereign tribal nations." The editorial concludes, "People, whether Indians or non-Indians, shouldn't be

required to give up some of their rights simply because they live on or do business with a reservation. But that's what's happening now, and it deserves Congress' attention."

IN CONGRESS - U.S. SENATE

Indian News Vol. 12, No. 17, September 1988

Senator Orrin Hatch (R-UT) has introduced S. 2747, the Indian Civil Rights Act Amendments of 1988. The bill provides for federal court review (of tribal court decisions) and enforcement after an individual has exhausted his or her tribal remedies, and prohibits the defense of sovereign immunity in civil rights cases. "It is a fair and balanced solution to ensure that all citizens, both Indian and non-Indian enjoy basic civil rights," Hatch said. The bill was referred to the Senate Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S.2752) introduced by Senator Dan Evans (D-WA) and H. R. 5203 by Rep. Al Swift (D-WA) would restore portions of some 15,000 acres of land to the people of the Quinault Indian Reservation in Washington State wrongly taken from them as a result of a surveying error dating back to 1892. The legislation authorizes the return of a portion of the land that is now administered by the National Forest Service.

Senator Daniel Inouye (D-HI) submitted a report asking for \$398 million in budget authority for the Select Committee on Indian Affairs for FY 1989.

Senator John Melcher (D-MT) introduced S. 2801, "a bill to correct a stipulation in the Older Americans Act Amendments of 1987 that individuals to be served by tribal organization under title VI would not receive services under title III, even if title III funds were used to provide a different array of services. The intent of that provision was to prevent duplication of services but eventually it had an adverse effect, leaving many Indian elders unserved altogether."

TRIBAL LEADERS FAVOR DUKAKIS

American Indian Report, September 1988

A recent survey by the National Congress of American Indian showed that tribal leaders favor Democratic presidential nominee Michael Dukakis over Vice President George Bush by a six to one margin. The NCAI survey found that 83 percent of the respondents favor Dukakis, while only 14 percent favored the Republican candidate, Bush.

The six page survey, which was mailed to Indian leaders and other NCAI members, also asked respondents to rate 58 federal entities on their record for Indian rights.

The respondents rated the White House as having the poorest record on Indian rights and the Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs was rated the best.

UTE DENIED EXEMPTION FROM UNEMPLOYMENT TAX

Insight/October 3, 1988

In response to a letter to former Treasury Secretary James A. Baker III, the Treasury Department has written that the Southern Ute and Ute Mountain tribes of Colorado

cannot be designated as political subdivisions of the state to except them from paying unemployment taxes. In a letter to Sen. Daniel K. Inouye, chairman of the Select Committee on Indian Affairs, O. Donaldson Chapoton, assistant treasury secretary for tax policy, stated that while Congress has provided certain exemptions from unemployment taxes, it "has not provided an exemption for Indian tribes. We cannot act where Congress has not.

NEWS FROM THE COURTS:

TRUST LANDS - QUIET TITLE

American Indian Report, October 1988

Review denied by the U. S. Supreme Court: 87-1732, Ducheneaux v. Secretary of the Interior.

The court let stand a decision that the Quiet Title Act preempts the application of the Administrative Procedures Act.

The Quiet Title Act does not waive the United State's sovereign immunity with regard to Indian trust lands, therefore the district court lacked jurisdiction over a suit by a non-Indian objecting to her Indian husband's will.

FBI NEGLIGENT IN RED LAKE RIOTS

American Indian Report, October 1988

A federal judge has fixed blame for the Red Lake reservation riots nine years ago on the FBI in a civil lawsuit that could result in a \$12 million award to the reservation for damages.

U. S. District Judge A. Flannery ruled that an FBI order to withdraw law enforcement officers from the riot torn reservation created a climate of lawlessness.

The Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians sued the U. S. for \$121 million.

The tribe contends that the FBI orders to other law enforcement officers at the scene prevented a negotiated conclusion to the taking of hostages that led to a two-day riot in May 1979. The U. S. Attorneys office is expected to file an appeal.

BIA TO PAY GENERAL ASSISTANCE BENEFITS IN WASHINGTON STATE

American Indian Report, September 1988

The U. S. District Court has ordered the Bureau of Indian Affairs to begin providing a general assistance program to Indians on or near reservations in Washington state.

The plaintiffs, the Kalispel and Spokane Indian tribes sued the BIA for not operating a general assistance program for Indians. They argued that the state of Washington does not operate a general assistance program comparable to that offered by the BIA and that the BIA's own regulations require that a program be offered in Washington.

The court found that the state did not offer a general assistance program within the meaning of the Snyder Act and that the state program does not fulfill the act's requirement that essential needs be met.

The court's decision will create a serious shortfall in welfare assistance funds in FY 1989 for all tribes. Supplemental appropriations for the general assistance program will be necessary before Congress adjourns in October or in the early part of 1989.

NAVAJO COURT RULES ON CHILD SUPPORT PAYMENTS

American Indian Report, September 1988

The Navajo Supreme Court has issued guidelines on how much child support the court should grant the custodial parent. The Navajo court is believed to be the first tribal court in the country to tackle the issue of child support in such an extensive manner.

In the ruling, which was handed down last month, the court determined that child support payments must take precedence over all other financial obligations and that each parent will have some financial responsibility for the child.

COURT DECISION COULD HALT PLAN FOR HIGH-STAKES JAI-ALAI PLAN

American Indian Report, September 1988

Plans to create a \$20 million betting arena for jai-alai games on the Gila River Indian reservation may be put on hold because federal courts will not rule on an Arizona attorney general's opinion against pari-mutuel betting.

U. S. District Court judge Earl Carroll dismissed a lawsuit filed in April 1985 by the Gila River Indian Community. The suit challenged an opinion by the Arizona state attorney general that pari-mutuel betting on jai-alai games is illegal, even on Indian reservations, which are governed by federal law.

The court's ruling may hurt the tribe's chances of attracting investors to the project.

SOVEREIGN IMMUNITY

American Indian Report, September 1988

Louisiana Department of Revenue and Taxation v. Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana; Dkt. No. 17-1254 (D.C. La. 1988)

A federal court has ruled that the Chitimacha tribe may assert sovereign immunity as a defense against a suit to impose a state tax on the retail sale of alcohol from tribally owned stores.

The court dismissed the case for lack of jurisdiction. The decision suggests that while a state may impose its tax on the sale of liquor, enforcement of the tax may not be possible unless the tribe waives sovereign immunity.

NEWS FROM ACROSS MONTANA

INDIAN SCHOOLS FACE TOUGH PROBLEMS

Independent Record, September 26, 1988

Schools on the state's Indian reservations are facing problems caused by high drop-out rates and alcohol and drug use by students, several Indian educators said at a briefing held for Congressman Pat Williams.

"A significant portion of our reservation is experimenting with cocaine," said Randy Johnson, school superintendent at Browning. And he said the school has many high-risk students, because of the low income and high substance abuse levels on the reservation.

As a result, education costs there are higher than at many other schools because of the number of high-risk students, he said. Johnson said only 43 percent of the 145 freshman who entered Browning High School in 1984 graduated in 1988. Drug and alcohol abuse at the school is double the state average, he said.

"Your figures are comparable to the worst inner-city schools in Chicago," Rep. Richard Durbin, D-IL., told Johnson.

Durbin was one of four congressmen who attended the briefing with Williams, a democrat. Williams described the issue as "deadly serious" and said it "surpasses the problems in the worst of American's ghettos."

Joseph McDonald, president of the Salish and Kootenai Community College in Pablo, said legislation is in place to treat problems in Indian education. But he said Bureau of Indian Affairs requests for funding are too low.

Larry LaCounte, superintendent of Arlee Public Schools, agreed that money is needed to address the problems caused by low socio-economic conditions. But he pointed out that approximately 100 school drop-outs on the Flathead Indian Reservation were receiving about \$1 million a year in assistance.

CROW WANT \$29 MILLION IN CASH, NOT TRUST

Billing Gazette, September 1988

The Crow Tribe has asked a U. S. District judge in Billings to reconsider his decision earlier this month releasing nearly \$29 million in "trust" to the Crow Tribe.

The Administration of Chairman Richard Real Bird opposes trust status and wants the money to go directly to the tribe. Trust status means the Bureau of Indian Affairs will have approval over how the money is spent.

Chief U. S. District Judge James Battin ruled Sept. 19 that the money should be released to the U. S. Treasury Oct. 25 to be held in trust for the tribe.

Crow Tribal Attorney Dan Rosenfelt of Albuquerque, N.M. filed the reconsideration motion on Monday saying that Battin was required by federal policy not to rule on the trust issue while it is still pending in tribal court. The trust issue was raised in tribal court by Real Bird opponent, Clara Nomee, the tribal secretary. She, along with four former tribal chairman asked the Crow court to rule that the \$29 million was trust money.

A tribal judge ruled against her, but she has appealed to the tribal appeals court. Real Bird said Monday that he believes Nomee and other who seek to put the money in trust should realize they are abdicating tribal sovereignty to the BIA, as action they could come to regret.

Among the documents filed Monday as exhibits is a motion that Rosenfelt made in Crow Tribal Court asking for an expedited hearing on Nomee's appeal.

The tribal attorney also noted that Battin's decision to put the money in trust was based on the BIA area director's decision to disapprove an action at the July Crow council meeting. That action repealed a portion of a 1982 tax ordinance that put coal-tax money in trust.

The area director's disapproval of the repeal is being appealed administratively within the Department of Interior.

Rosenfelt said the out come of the tribal appeal court decision in the Nomee case and the appeal to the Department of Interior could remove the entire basis for Battin's decision.

Rosenfelt asked Battin to either reconsider or vacate his Sept. 19 decision, or stay its execution until it can be appealed to the U. S. Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco.

Included in the exhibits filed with the motion to reconsider is a draft agreement designed to put the entire \$29 million in a private trust instead of a U. S. Treasury account.

Real Bird has stated that he wants to put the money into an untouchable private account similar to Montana's permanent coal tax trust fund. The tribe would use the income from the trust to finance its operations.

Attorneys for the government, which argued for trust status, said there was no way to be certain that the trust would be secure. They also complained at a hearing earlier this month that they had not seen a draft copy of the proposed private trust proposal.

The draft document filed Monday by Rosenfelt says the trust would be irrevocable only with the approval of an "extraordinary majority" of the tribe.

The \$29 million comes from a federal court escrow account created while the tribe's law suit challenging the state's 30 percent coal severance tax was still pending. The U.S. Supreme Court ruled in the tribe favor in January. The time since has been used determining to who the money will be released and whether it is trust money or money that should be released directly to the tribe.

CROW PERMITS BLOCKED

Billing Gazette, September 23, 1988

Permits to hunt and fish on the Crow Indian Reservation will not be available Friday after all. Tribal member Patrick J. Hill obtained a restraining order from tribal court Thursday afternoon stopping the sale of all permits until a hearing was held Oct. 5. Hill said his ultimate objective is to stop implementation of a new fish and wildlife code until after the tribal council meets Oct. 8. He said many tribal members do not want non-Indians hunting and fishing on the reservation. "We have very little space on the reservation for our own people," he said. "Too many of my people are dependent on wildlife for their subsistence." He said he has been approached by people from both tribal political factions who are concerned that they will not be able to put meat on their tables if the new code is enforced.

David small, assistant director of the tribal Fish and Game Department, said he is angry and disappointed by the turn of events. "What's happening is tribal politics is getting involved in our tribal resources" he said. "'It pisses me off. This is a good code and we need it." The code was designed to protect dwindling wildlife resources, he said. Sale of permits would finance the effort.

Lack of money has been a constant problem in getting the program off the ground, he said. "We have game wardens paying their own gas and their own expenses", he said. Small said the sale of permits could bring in millions for programs. He estimated that 60,000 people fished the Bighorn River alone between January of 1987 and July 1988. "Every day that it's (the code) stopped costs us more and more money," he said.

Although the department would not require permits for fishing from deeded land on the Bighorn River, they will be recommended. Land ownership is in a checkerboard pattern on the river, he said, and most people don't know when they are on deeded or tribal lands. Fisherman and floaters often stray unwittingly into tribal areas.

If the plan is implemented, wardens will patrol the river for violators. Those fishing from deeded land will have to produce written permission from the landowner, he said.

Small said nothing can be done to implement the new code until after the hearing Oct. 5. The code would open the reservation to fishing and small game hunting by non-Indians and impose fees and bag limits on tribal members. He said that those who objected to the code didn't understand the situation and were acting out of political considerations, not the best interest of the tribe.

Hill said that he and other tribal members had "grave" concerns that crossed political lines. There was a lot of confusion on the reservation about what the code means, he said. Many questions remain unanswered, Hill said, among them what rights landowners would have.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs has put pressure on tribes to adopt fish and game codes that apply to both Indian and non-Indian sportsmen or face the prospect of regulations imposed by BIA.

ROCKY BOY CLEANUP OF DIOXIN STARTS

Great Falls Tribune, September 20, 1988 In-Part)

The Environmental Protection Agency last week began A \$960,000 Cleanup effort of soil contaminated with creosote and dioxin, as well as a number of open vats of the toxic chemicals located at a closed post and pole operation here.

There are three general areas of contamination at the two-acre site: two post-soaking tanks, an open drying area, and a single long tank used for treating telephone poles.

Fred Linton, the EPA's on-site coordinator for the work, said up to 600 cubic yards of contaminated soil will be collected in a pit this winter and destroyed next spring by a portable incinerator. In addition, about 220,000 gallons of the toxic liquid chemicals, now contained in open vats, will be stored at the plant and incinerated at the same time. About 500 gallons of liquid has already been pumped from the pole-soaking tank into 55-gallon drums.

"There was enough an endangerment to human health here that we needed to activate the Super Fund program," Linton said.

TRIBAL JUDGE THROWS OUT JUNE ROCKY BOY ELECTION

Great Falls Tribune, October 1, 1988

The June primary election for eight tribal positions here, including chief judge and tribal chairman, was declared invalid Friday by Chief Tribal Judge Russell Standing Rock because of improper voting procedures.

The action has no effect on any non-tribal elections, which are controlled by the County.

Standing Rock whose decision overturns his own successful primary bid for a council seat said a number of abuses of the absentee voting procedures and the apparent disappearance of all absentee ballots led to the decision.

"The whole issue is absentee ballots," he said, adding that it's not the first time the absentee system has been questioned. In his order, Standing Rock directs the tribal council to submit a list of names to the Hill County election administrator, from which she will select three members of a new election board. Those three members will then select two more and the entire board will set a date for a new primary. There's little chance that can be done in time for the Nov. 8 elections the general and the tribal will have to be held at Rocky Boy.

Standing Rock said some tribal members living as far away as Reno, Nev., were apparently sent absentee ballots with letters asking that they vote for certain candidates. He declined to say who allegedly sent the letters or which candidates benefited most from absentee voting. Standing Rock said he has sworn affidavits from

several individuals who received the ballots, saying they did not request them, one of the requirements for absentee voting.

An estimated 200 absentee ballots were cast in the election, enough to substantially affect the outcome, he said. Efforts by the Tribune to get voting results from the tribal office were unsuccessful Friday.

Tribal prosecutor Jim Morsette said he petitioned the five-member election board July 8 to review the possible violations, but four of the five members resigned rather than investigate the allegations. He said the board had earlier rejected a petition by unsuccessful candidate Gilbert Belgrade to overturn the election because of voting irregularities. He said Belgrade then took his petition to an associate tribal judge, who refused to hear the case.

Morsette filed his petition in Standing Rock's court July 12, challenging the results of the election. Standing Rock said that when he ordered all election materials brought to his officer, none of the absentee ballots could be located. That, combined with the statements of tribal members that they received unrequested absentee ballots, was enough to declare the election invalid, he said. "There was substantial amount of evidence," he said.

Tribal Chairman Rocky Stump, who was successful in the primary, declined to comment on the situation, saying it would be improper because he is still a candidate.

Standing Rock said the incident, which is the latest in a number of possible irregularities that have regularly clouded elections, points out the need for stricter election laws. "We need to totally change (tribal elections ordinances)... so that people cannot go around interpreting these laws," he said.

Morsette, who described absentee voting fraud as a regular occurrence, said part of the problem is the lack of checks and balances built into the system. "It's just a nightmare, and there are protests every election," he said. One problem, he said, is that unregistered voters can register simply by sending in a request for an absentee ballot. No personal contact is needed with the tribal elections office and there is no assurance that the person mailing the request is actually the person stated on the request letter.

Another problem involves having the county select three of the five members of the tribe's election board. While tribal and county voting are kept separate, a majority of the members of the tribal election board also sit on the county's election board for the precinct encompassing the reservation.

The arrangement, set up in Rocky Boy's 1972 Constitution, requires the tribal council to select three of its election board members from the five chosen by the county. Those three then select the other two.

Morsette said that effectively takes control of the election board away from the tribe. "We don't have any way to appoint an election board," he said.

Hill County election administrator Diane Mellem agrees it's not a good situation. "I should not, in any form, be involved with their selection," she said.

Mellem has met with the tribal council in the past to urge that the procedures be changed, but no action has been taken.

VISITORS IMPRESSED WITH BIWC/ACA

Glacier Reporter, September 29, 1988 (In-Part)

Blackfeet Indian Writing Company (BIWC) and Advertising Corporation of America (ACA) were recently visited by representatives of key corporate customer. On September 26, Mr. Wayne Johnson, Director of Purchasing for the Travelers Insurance Company (the folks with the umbrella), and Mr. Dan Foley, Assistant Purchasing Director, visited the Blackfeet Industrial Park.

One of the purposes of the Travelers visit was to present a plaque to BIWC in recognition of its fourteen years of service as a supplier of quality writing instruments. Mr. Johnson and Mr. Foley presented the plaque to Tribal Secretary Marvin Weatherwax on behalf of the Blackfeet Tribe and employees of BIWC. BIWC officials then presented Mr. Johnson with a warbonnet in appreciation of their support of the company. The presentation of the warbonnet was made by Marvin Weatherwax, with Charles DeRoche, Darryl "Gordo" Horn and Lloyd "Curly" Reeves also in attendance from the Blackfeet Tribal Business Council.

The Travelers is one of the largest insurance companies in the country. They began buying from BIWC in 1974 and now buy around \$40,000 in writing instruments each year. All these pen, pencils and markers are bought to supply the 60,000 people The Travelers employ.

Mr. Johnson commented many times on the high quality of work and hard working dedication of the employees of both plants. Consequently, the Travelers committed to a full program of purchasing ACA products which should mean at least \$100,000 per year in business for the tribe's new company.

On September 22, BIWC and ACA had a visit from Mr. Robert Ashfield, senior buyer for Shell Oil Company of Houston, Texas. The Shell visit was part of a supplier evaluation that includes on-site inspections of supplier facilities.

Mr. Ashfield toured both plants for the better part of the day. He was also very impressed with the hard work and good quality which he saw. Between ACA and BIWC, Shell will buy \$75,000 worth of Blackfeet products.

BIA'S KENNETH MORSETTE PRESENTED VALOR AWARD

Glacier Reporter, September 22, 1988 (In-Part)

Kenneth D. Morsette, A Criminal Investigator for the Bureau of Indian Affairs in Browning, was recently presented the valor award of the Department of the Interior. Morsette received the award for his efforts in rescuing a woman who was been threatened with a rifle on September 11, 1987.

FORT PECK COMMUNITY COLLEGE IS EXPANDING

Notanin Wowapi, September 2, 1988

Fort Peck Community College is expanding with the recent purchase of the Auto Body and Mechanic and Wood Shop facilities and acreage east of town. FPCC has been leasing it for 10 years and with the recent signing of documents last week, FPCC now owns the property.

WEST ELECTRONIC NEW CONTRACT

Wotanin Wowapi, September 29, 1988

The tribally owned West Electronics was awarded a \$2.5 million contract from the U. S. Army Troop Support Command that will give work to their employees for the next 4 years. General Manager Charles Candella announced.

West Electronics, with 16-18 employees now, will hire 10 more people this October and an additional 5-10 more next May, Candella said.

The industry's new contract is for monitor cabinets, power supplies, module alarm status and module alarms used by the Armed Forces.

West Electronic just completed a contract for the Army for balance magnetic switches, which was done 2½ years ahead of schedule said Candella. "They did a terrific job down there."

Industry sales in 1988 was over \$1,000,000 and in 1989, Candella said it will be over \$2,000,000.

West Electronics, starting out as a small tribal industry located in what is now the Spotted Bull Treatment Center, is located in a new building in the Tribes Industrial Park.

CHEYENNE PICK DAHLE AS PRESIDENT

Billings Gazette, September 8, 1988

The Northern Cheyenne Tribe elected a new president Tuesday in a close race for the tribe's highest office.

Edwin Dahle Jr. of Busby will assume the duties of president after he is sworn in on September 19.

Dahle outdistanced a large field of candidates including incumbent Robert Bailey. According to the tribal secretary's office final results of the election showed Dahle with 221 votes and Bailey with 203.

Other candidates in the race included Ted Risingsun (157), Joe Bear Sr. (97) and Darrius Rowland (97). Write-in votes were cast for Windy Shoulderblade (27), Diana McLean (19) and Mark Elk Shoulder (7).

Dahle is a Korean War veteran and a rancher. He has served three terms on the tribal council. His campaign platform included promises to help small business development on the reservation. He also said he would work to assist senior citizens and veterans and to help create jobs so tribal youths do not have to leave the reservation.

The tribal president is elected to a four year term.

A challenge to the presidential election is pending in both federal District Court in Billings and the tribal appellate court. McLean maintains that her name was illegally left off the ballot. A federal judge in Billings Tuesday refused to stop the election, but did not rule out calling for a new one if McLean proves her case.

Also elected Tuesday were 18 council members. Each representative was elected to a two year term.

Ashland District - Earnest Robinson and Jennie Parker, Muddy District 'Lois Killsnight Sr. and Patricia Tallbull, Birney District Llevando Fisher Sr., Busby District Norma Wolf Chief, Matthew Two Moons and Rhoda Glenmore, Lame Deer District Leroy Pine Sr., Daniel Foot, Lloyd Littlebird, James Crazy Mule Sr., Harry Littlebird, Harold Fisher Sr., Adaline White Wolf, John Woodenlegs Sr., Charles Yellowfox Jr. and Gheda McMakin.

NEW TRIBAL ELECTION IS ORDERED

Independent Record, October 5, 1988

The Northern Cheyenne Tribe's Court of Appeals has ordered a new election for tribal president. Two write-in candidates for the tribe's top office - Diane McLean and Mark Elk Shoulder - successfully challenged two election ordinances that they claimed were in violation of their constitutional rights.

McLean said her name was illegally left off the ballot for the Sept. 6 election because of a tribal ordinance that prohibits candidates from being employed by the tribe. McLean is director of the Northern Cheyenne Community Development Program.

The three-judge appeals court ruled that it could find no "clear evidence of a compelling interest on the part of the tribe to force people to give up their livelihood prior to being elected to the tribal council.

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION WAS FURNISHED TO THIS OFFICE FROM MIKE BOYD OF BROCKTON, MT. (Member of Post #61)

HISTORY OF AMERICAN LEGION POST #61

Franklin D. Chopper, son of Frank and Lillian Chopper, was born at Poplar and raised in the Fort Kipp and Brockton Communities. He attended high school at San Jose, California, prior to entering the Army on October 19, 1966 at Butte, Montana.

Post #61 is named after the first man from Roosevelt County to be killed in the Vietnam War on June 13, 1967. Franklin Chopper entered the Army in October 1966 with five other men from Roosevelt County: Thomas F. Green, Michael G. Boyd, (Franklin D. Chopper), Delmar L. Dawson, (Michael W. Picard, and DeWayne Youngman, listed according to their Special Order dated 19 October 1966. All of the above mentioned men are members of Legion Post #61, with the exception of Michael W. Picard. Picard was the second man from Roosevelt County to be killed in Vietnam on July 1968

The post office box number of Legion Post #61 is "13" after Chopper date of death and there are 67 charter members of this post listed on the membership roll, the year of his death. During his brief service in the military he was awarded the following medals: National Defense Service Medal; Vietnam Service Medal; Republic of Vietnam

(RVN) Cross of Gallantry w/Palm; Bronze Star (Posthumous); Purple Heart (Posthumous); Combat Infantry Badge; M-14 Rifle Sharpshooter Badge; M-60 Expert Machine gun Badge; Presidential Unit Citation; from a grateful Country for his distinguished service to his community, state and nation.

The following names are Native American from Montana killed in the Vietnam war. Mr. Boyd says this is not a complete list of Montana Native American killed in the Vietnam conflict. Names are continually being added to the list.

Louis Glenn Healy, Dodson, MT., Jean Baptiste Incashola, St. Ignatius, MT., Joseph Louis Pokerjim, St. Ignatius, MT., Austin, Teeth, Lame Deer, MT., Truman J. Walsh, Dodson, MT.

(Mr. Boyd furnished this office with a list of Native American U. S. Military Personnel killed, missing or captured in the Vietnam War, 1957-1984, (235 names). Anyone wishing to receive that list of names can contact this office.)

CONFERENCES

"638 MAKING IT WORK"

First annual 638 conference on Indian Health Care in Albuquerque November 16-18.
Contact: The primax Group, 130 Broadway Place, Suite 300A, Shawnee, OK 74801
(405)273-0770.

INFORMATION EXCHANGE ON LEGISLATIVE ISSUES FOR THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. November 16 - 17, Colonial Inn, Helena. Sponsored by the Montana Board of Crime Control, For more information contact Mike Lavin, Administrator, Crime Control Div., 303 N. Roberts, 4th Floor, Helena, 444-3604.

NATIONAL INDIAN EDUCATION ASSOCIATION ANNUAL CONVENTION: November 13-17, Tulsa, OK.
Contact: Oklahoma Council for Indian Education (918)665-0595

INDIAN CHILD WELFARE CONFERENCE " A NEW DIRECTION" October 26-28, Voch Tech Center, Great Falls, MT. Hosted by the Native American Center of Great Falls, sponsored in part by U. S. West Foundation and the Office of Public Instruction. Nationally known speakers, group participation, legislative panels, etc. For registration and additional information contact: Pat Maki, Native American Center, Inc., P. O. Box 26712, Great Falls, MT 761-3165.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

HUD MODIFIES UDAS FORMULA

The Department of Housing and Urban Development has published final regulations modifying the criteria for Urban Development Action Grants. The regulations, which change the definition of eligible cities and tribes, are expected to allow the spread of UDAG funds to more areas of the country. See the August 29 Federal Register, No. 167, pp. 33026-33031.

HUD SETS RULES ON PREVAILING WAGE RATE FOR PUBLIC HOUSING

The Department of Housing and Urban Development has published final rules requiring that contracts let by HUD assisted public housing authorities or Indian housing authorities contain a statement that any state wage rates exceeding the corresponding federal rate shall not be enforced. For more information see the August 10 Federal Register, No. 154, pp. 30206-30218.

HEALTH SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

The Indian Health Service has published a list of Health Service Delivery Areas in the August 25 Federal Register, No. 165, pp. 32460-32466. Any mistakes should be brought to the attention of Richard J. McCloskey, Rm. 6A-20, Parklawn Blvd., 5600 Fisher Lane, Rockville MD 20857

FINAL RULES FOR TRIBAL/STATE OLDER AMERICANS NUTRITION PROGRAM:

The Department of Health and Human Services has published final rules for the implementation of Titles III and VI of the Older Americans Act Amendments of 1987, which authorizes tribal and state nutrition programs for the elderly. The state regulations provide that Indian organizations can apply for Title III programs, and that Title III programs must engage in outreach to elderly Indians. See the August 31 Federal Register, P. 33774.

RULES ON COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANTS AMENDED:

The Dept. of Housing and Urban Development is amending a substantial portion of its Community Development Block Grants regulations at 24 CFR Part 570. A final rule update is published in the September 6 Federal Register, p. 34416. The rule incorporates legislative changes to Title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 contained in the Housing and Urban-Rural Recovery Act of 1983 and the Housing and Community Development Act of 1987. For more information contact James R. Broghman, Rm. 7280, Dept. of Housing and Urban Dev., 451 Seventh St., SW, Washington, DC 20410-5000. (202)755-5977.

RESIDENT MANAGEMENT IN PUBLIC HOUSING: This rule establishes a new program of resident management of public housing. Under the program, resident councils that represent public housing tenants may approve the formation of a resident management corporation. For further information contact Nancy S. Chisholm; Dept. of Housing and Urban Dev., Rm. 4118, 451 seventh St., SW, Washington, DC 20410 (202)755-6713.

1988 MONTANA BID LETTING DATES:

The Montana Highway Commission has approved the following bid letting dates for 1988. September 29, October 27 and December 1.

LOOK WHAT WE FOUND: Recent discovery of some medical treatment records may enable many Army and Army Air Corps veterans of World War II and the Korean Conflict to file for Veterans Administration disability compensation benefits. The newly found records, which cover the years 1942-1945 and 1950-1954, are for personnel who served in the Army and Army Air Corps as well as those from other services treated in Army facilities. Contact your nearest VA Regional Office by using the toll-free number listed in the Federal Government section of the phone book.

NEW DIRECTOR OF HUD OFFICE OF INDIAN HOUSING CONFIRMED: Dominic A. Nessi, former Director of HUD's Denver Regional Office of Indian Programs, was officially appointed to the post on 9/16/88.

GRANTS

EXPANSION OF HEAD START PROGRAM: The department of Health and Human Services is accepting applications from Head Start projects for funding to expand enrollments. There is \$10 million in grant money available and the department's goal is to enroll an additional 3,850 children in the Head Start Programs. This grant money is available to Indian Head Start projects. The deadline for the grant application is November 15. For more information see the September 1, Federal Register, No. 170, pp. 33861-33866.

GRANTS FOR ADMINISTRATION FOR NATIVE AMERICANS, ADMINISTRATION ON DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES AND ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN YOUTH AND FAMILIES: The Dept. of Health and Human Services is accepting applications for its FY 1989 Coordinated Discretionary Funds Program. The program has funding available under the Administration for Native Americans, The Administration on Developmental Disabilities and The Administration for Children, Youth and Families. The deadlines for the applications are November 10. The August 31 Federal Register, pp. 33686-33711, including areas of funding priority, eligibility criteria and detailed application information.

INDIAN EDUCATION ACT: The Dept. of Education is accepting applications for grants to provide educational enrichment projects designed to meet the special educational and culturally related academic needs of Indian children in Indian-controlled elementary and secondary schools or local educational agencies. The application deadline is Dec. 9. For more informations see the Sept. 22 Federal Register, P. 36876. or contact Elsie Janifer, Dept. of Edu., 400 Maryland Ave., SW., Rm. 2166, Washington DC 20202, (202)732-1918.

EDUCATIONAL SERVICES PROJECT: The Dept. of Edu. is accepting application for grants to Indian tribes, Indian organizations and Indian institutions for educational services projects designed to improve educational opportunities for Indian adults. The application deadline is Dec. 9. For more information contact Elsie Janifer at the above address and telephone number.

PLANNING, PILOT AND DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS FOR INDIAN CHILDREN: The Dept. of Edu. is inviting applications for funds to state and local educational agencies, Indian Tribes, organizations and institutions and federally-supported elementary schools and secondary schools for Indian children. The grants are to be used for projects to designed to plan, test or demonstrate programs for improving educational opportunities for Indian children. The application deadline is Dec. 9. For more information contact Elsie Janifer at the above address.

SPECIAL VOLUNTEER PROGRAMS HAVE FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR GRANTS: Action recently announced that it anticipates funding for demonstration grants during the 1989 fiscal year. The program will consider innovative proposals using volunteers in specific strategies for preventing the use of illicit drugs. For more information see the August 22, Federal Register, No. 162, pp. 31898-31900. To receive an application kit contact your ACTION state office. The Federal Register lists the state offices.

SELF-HELP GRANTS TO DISADVANTAGED GROUPS: The National Committee on the Self-Development of People was founded by the Presbyterian Church in 1970 to fund

projects initiated by and controlled by groups of disadvantaged people who are trying to improve their own circumstances. The Committee does not ordinarily fund proposals presented by existing social service organizations or groups which plan "to do things," for "others". The Committee assists people who are "oppressed by poverty or by social systems," have organized to correct their situation, and will control the projects which they initiate. Although there is no fixed limit, Committee grants generally do not exceed \$50,000. To apply, a Group must submit a written proposal describing their needs, the goals of the project, and their plan of action. The proposal should also include a full financial plan.

The Committee has previously made grants to Native Americans and remains interested in assisting additional Native American self-development groups. Proposals should be sent to the National Committee on Self-Development of People, Presbyterian Church, (U.S.A.), 100 Whitherspoon St., Rm. 3208, Louisville, KY 40202 (502)569-5783.

POSITION AVAILABLE

Teaching vacancies exist across the Bureau of Indian Affairs. For further information please call Farrell LeGarde, BIA Education Personnel Specialist, (202)343-8657.

Department of Economics, Washington State University, Tenure-track Professor position available beginning August 1989. Contact Professor Robert Rosenman, Recruiting Committee, Dept. of Economics, Washington State Univ., Pullman, WA 99164-4860

Washington State University, Dept. of Mechanical and Materials Engineering, Faculty position in support of Mechanical Engineering Program. Contact Chair, Search Committee, Dept. of Mechanical & Materials Engineering, Box E, Washington State Univ., Pullman, WA 99164-2920

Applications are being accepted by the IHS on a continuous basis to fill Clerk Typist vacancies as they occur at offices within the Billings service area. Full-time, part-time, permanent and temporary jobs are all available at any given time, and the personnel office wants to keep its files current. To submit an application, write: Billings Area Indian Health Service, Human and Manpower Resources Program, P. O. Box 2143, 711 Central Avenue, Billings, MT 59103

The Michigan Indian Legal Services needs someone with demonstrated legal, supervisory, administrative and financial ability to fill this position in a LSC funded, non-profit legal service office. The candidate must be sensitive to the needs of Native Americans, familiar with Indians law, member of the state Bar or eligible and a graduate of an accredited law school. Send at least three letters of reference, a resume, writing samples and law school transcripts to the Michigan Indian Legal Services, 160 East State St., Traverse City, Michigan 49684 (616)947-0122.

The Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC has the following position opening. Contact Office of Personnel Administration, Arts and Industries Building, Room 1410, 900 Jefferson Drive, S.W., Washington, DC 20560 or dial (202)357-1450 twenty four hours a day.

Visual Information Specialist - Freer/Sacker Gallery

Photographer - National Museum of American
Exhibits Specialist (Art) - National Portrait Gallery
Visual Information Specialist - Hirshhorn Museum & Sculpture Garden
Education Technician (typing) - Freer/Slater Gallery
Director, Folklife Programs
Museum Technician (Art) - Cooper-Hewitt Museum
Education Aide - National Portrait Gallery
Program Manager - Office of the Asst. Sec. for Museums
Archives Program Specialist - Archives of American Art
Communications Equipment - Office of Protection Services

INDIAN CHILD WELFARE CONFERENCE

CONFERENCE LOCATION: Vo-Tech Center - 2100 16th Ave. Great Falls, MT

CONFERENCE THEME: Native American culture is characteristic of the extended family. The Theme of the conference is to insure preservation of that extended family concept, thusly insuring the survival of Native American Culture.

GOAL: To Insure the Native American concept of extended family.

OBJECTIVE: Create an awareness of the well being of the Indian child in order to perpetuate the extended family concept. The conference is being held in celebration of the tenth anniversary of the signing of the Indian Child Welfare Act. This law gave tribal courts jurisdiction over Indian children.

HOSTED BY
SPONSOR: Great Falls Native American Center
U.S. West Foundation
Office of Public Instruction
State Dept. of Family Services
Coordinator of Indian Affairs Office

This project is also funded in part by a grant from the Montana Committee for the Humanities, an affiliate of the National Endowment for Humanities.

CONFERENCE AGENDA: VIP Speakers, Group Participation, Legislative Panels

FOR REGISTRATION
AND INFORMATION
CONTACT: Pat Maki, Great Falls Native American Center, P. O. Box 2612, Great Falls, MT 59403 761-3165

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
1218 E. SIXTH AVENUE
HELENA, MT 59604